



SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 24, 1903.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.

It is the conviction of government officials here that Germany, through a policy of repeated delays, hopes to make it impossible for Venezuela to meet the claims of her creditors and thereby to render a grant of territory the only solution and in this manner force the Monroe doctrine to a test, the most severe it has ever had. In this scheme she is trying to involve Great Britain, making the latter co-responsible for all of her own acts. Germany is now holding back the answer of the allies to Mr. Bowen's proposal that the blockade be raised, a request which both Great Britain and Italy are disposed to grant. By objecting to Mr. Bowen's plan to settle with each creditor separately, she is paving the way for discord and jealousy among the creditors and so postponing agreement indefinitely if not forever. The officials of the administration draw the conclusion that Germany's motive must necessarily be to exclude all chance of Venezuela paying her debts save by the surrender of territory and sovereignty. There would come the intervention of the United States and the Monroe doctrine would have to stand or fall. All of this time the impatience of Great Britain and Italy over the alliance with Germany is growing. Every day brings more and more proof that in those countries considerable apprehension is felt at becoming involved in a controversy with the United States. All of these details point to a rapid approach of a crisis in this present trouble. Under such circumstances matters can not continue at a standstill and it is expected here that Great Britain will either break with Germany or force the latter to a more reasonable course. Directly Great Britain takes action toward removing from the alliance this country will protest against the acts of Germany and thus force the issue.

The House committee on naval affairs at 10:40 this morning resumed the investigation of the charges made by Congressman Lester, of New York, to the effect that an offer of \$5,000 had been made him for his vote in favor of an appropriation for more submarine boats of the Holland type. Philip Dobbin was the first witness. "I came here this morning," he said, "because I saw it in the papers last night that my testimony was wanted. I have always stood willing to serve Mr. Lester in any way that I could although our relations were of a political character. I heard Mr. Lester say one day he had been on one of the Holland boats' excursions. I did not know how he stood on the submarine boat proposition until I had a talk with Mr. Quigg about it. This was somewhere between the 10th and 18th of December. Mr. Quigg was anxious to get Mr. Lester's friendly disposition to the bill. He said that there was \$5,000 in it. He said that he was not personally interested in it, but that some friend of his was and that there would be \$5,000 in it. I saw Mr. Lester the next day. I asked him whether the submarine bill would come up again. He thought it would. I told him Quigg had sent me an offer. He said, 'Quit,' and I had to go. I saw Quigg that afternoon and told him it could not be done. He said, 'All right,' I told him I was sorry Lester felt that way." Several other witnesses testified, after which the committee took a recess.

William Pledge of Georgia and Bishop Walters of the African M. E. Church had a conference with Mr. Roosevelt today about the colored office holder question. They laid before him a scheme by which they believe he can be relieved of much of the discomfort attending the work of parceling out places. They propose calling a meeting of the executive committee of the African American Council of which they are both officers, for the purpose of appointing a "central committee" which shall guide the President in all his appointments for the colored race.

The immigration bill and the Cuban reciprocity treaty are still awaiting consideration by the Senate. Nobody seems to care very much about the treaty any more, but unless it is ratified before the end of the next week it will be necessary for the President to agree with the Cuban government for an extension of time within which it may be ratified.

The Cuban minister, Señor Quesada, called at the State Department today and arranged with Secretary Hay for an extension of the time limit within which the Cuban reciprocity treaty may be ratified. This will be accomplished by means of a protocol permitting a reasonable extension of the time in case the Senate should fail to ratify the treaty before January 31, the present limit set.

The House of Representatives will be in session on Sunday, January 25th, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of pronouncing eulogies upon the Hon. Charles A. Russell, deceased, lately a member from Connecticut, and the Hon. Reese C. De Graffenreid, and the Hon. John L. Sheppard, late representatives from the State of Texas. Some of the leading members are expected to speak. General Grosvenor has been designated by Speaker Henderson to preside over the House.

The Senate passed a bill today providing for a single electric street railway track across the Aqueduct bridge. President Roosevelt's wrist is slowly mending from the tremendous blow given it by Gen. Leonard Wood's single stick. If nothing happens to aggravate the injury Dr. Lang, who is attending the President, believes it will get well without an operation. If the inflammation should grow worse, however, it will be necessary to lance through the flesh to the bone. The President is still able to use his right hand with due caution, shaking hands gingerly with a few of his daily visitors. He can also use his pen.

President Roosevelt, it is said, is not altogether pleased with the way in which anti-trust legislation is being managed. Mr. Little's attempts to improve upon the language of Attorney General Knox in framing the measure for the regulation of the big corporations is one of the features that the President looks upon with considerable disfavor. He believes that Mr. Knox knew what he was about when he framed his sentiments in words. The President hopes to see the department of commerce bill given it by Mr. Leonard Wood in the shape of a bureau of corporations when it finally passes Congress. This bureau, the President hopes, will be given ample power to deal with the big industrial combinations as events demand.

The Lasalle county, Ill., grand jury last night returned an indictment against the officers and directors of the Illinois and Wisconsin Retail Dealers' Association, who are charged with having entered into an illegal combination in restraint of trade, with the local coal dealers of Ottawa.

Three saloons were held up last night, all within three or four blocks of the State House, and nearly \$1,000 was secured from the proprietors and their customers. The robbers were young men but there is no clue to their identity.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The late William S. Yeatman, discharging clerk of the War Department, is alleged to have been \$64,611 short in his accounts.

Secretary Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitted to the House yesterday plans for a new building for the United States National Museum, to cost not to exceed \$3,000,000.

Patrick Shannon was shot and killed a night or two ago near Laurel Branch, W. Va., by Walter Saunders. Shannon was preparing to elope with Saunders' daughter and had gone on his slayer's premises for the purpose of escorting her away.

In the village of Graniteville, R. I., yesterday Robert Lyons, 60 years of age, was killed and Robert Lyons, Jr., 16 years old, was shot, and perhaps fatally, by Michael Angeli Di Palma. All were at work in a room dyeing wool when the shooting occurred.

The President has sent the Panama Canal treaty to the Senate. The treaty provides for the payment by the United States to Colombia of \$10,000,000 in gold and \$250,000 annually thereafter. The lease of a zone six miles wide for 100 years is granted. The United States has the right to send troops to protect its property in case Colombia cannot do so.

A deadlock developed at yesterday's meeting of the Senate and House conferences on the Washington union station bill. A proposition by the Senate conferees to compromise the differences between the Senate and House with reference to the amount to be paid the railroad companies out of the general and District treasuries was rejected by the House conferees. The Senators declined to come to the House's terms, and with this situation existing, adjournment was taken until Monday.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Miss Lucy N. Jones, of Markham, has been appointed a clerk in the Agricultural Department in Washington.

It is stated that J. Taylor Ellyson will be a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination before the next State convention.

Mother Edith, the first superior of St. Mary's Benedictine Institute, Richmond, died yesterday at St. Edith's Academy, Bristol.

Rev. William Edwin Evans, rector of Monumental Protestant Episcopal church, Richmond, has decided not to accept the call to the Episcopal church at Newport News.

Mr. James A. Clark, formerly of Orange county, but for several years a resident of Fredericksburg, died Thursday night after a brief illness of pneumonia, aged forty years.

Miss Florence Duke, daughter of the late William Duke and a niece of the late Col. R. T. W. Duke, died in Charlottesville Thursday night after a lingering illness of chronic Bright disease, aged sixty-five.

Charles E. Davis and others will build a large cannery factory on the Potomac river in King George county, which will be conducted by the Dido Cannery Company. Three hundred acres in tomatoes are now being contracted for.

Mr. George C. Randall died near Rockville, Md., on Monday and was buried at Manassas on Wednesday. He was a native of Fauquier county. At the beginning of the civil war, though quite young, he served in the "Black Horse Cavalry."

The Methodists of the Virginia Conference territory are making strenuous efforts to secure \$200,000 by the last of April in order to secure the John P. Branch donation of half that amount for Randolph-Macon College. Only \$6,000 is in hand now.

THE VENEZUELAN AFFAIR.

Official and private advices received in Caracas state that Gen. Gervasio Bello, commander of Fort San Carlos, at the entrance to Lake Maracaibo, which the German cruisers Vineta and Gazelle and the gunboat Panther have been bombarding, sends word that he continues to hold the fort. The attack, which began Saturday, was renewed Wednesday, and was kept up Wednesday and Thursday, and was still in progress yesterday. The fort is now a mass of ruins.

Commodore Scherer, German commander in Venezuelan waters, reports to Berlin that he has "destroyed" the fort. He says the attack was originally begun by the Venezuelans, who fired at the Panther as she was passing the bar of Lake Maracaibo. The subsequent attack, he states, was for "punishment." Venezuelans say the Germans began the attack.

At the German Embassy in London it was stated yesterday that Great Britain and Germany were acting in perfect harmony. There is, however, renewed talk in English circles of breaking away from the German alliance. A dispatch from Wilhelmstadt, Caracao, says that a high British authority declares the British ships will take part in no more bombardments.

President Roosevelt discussed the situation with his Cabinet, and it was announced later that no immediate action will be made on Germany for an explanation. A high official remarked: "We have not acted yet." Members of both houses of Congress regard the situation as grave, but opinions differ as to whether the Monroe doctrine has been violated.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Statehood bill again occupied the attention of the Senate yesterday. In the course of the debate several spirited colloquies occurred, in which Senators on each side of the question charged the other with obstructing important legislation. Mr. Burnham continued his remarks in opposition to the admission of Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico. During the morning hour Mr. Fairbanks made an ineffectual attempt to secure consideration of the immigration bill.

In the House, 235 private pension bills were passed. One of the bills grants a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of Gen. Franz Sigel, another a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Gen. Francis Nagely, and a third \$40 to the widow of Rear Admiral Henry F. Pickens.

After the pension bills had been disposed of the bill granting to Alaska the right of representation in the House by a delegate was passed without division.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill authorizing the Governor to designate a judge to hold court in case of inability or disqualification of a judge of a court was passed.

The bill imposing a license on dogs, making land-owners liable for all dogs found on said land, was taken up. Several amendments were offered and some opposition developed. The bill was then passed.

The bill to provide for the prosecution of criminal cases, removed from the State to the federal courts, was passed. Several bills on the calendar were given a second reading, advanced to third reading, and will come up on passage today.

The bill to provide for the erection of a statue to General Robert E. Lee, and placing the same in Statuary Hall, Washington, was taken up, given a second reading, and later ordered to its engrossment. Senator Halsey, the patron, then moved that the bill be made a special order for Friday, February 6, at 12:30 o'clock. This was agreed to.

The session of the House lasted less than ten minutes. Its only feature was to fix the consideration of the Bland fireman's relief bill for Tuesday, February 17. The bill has been reported favorably by the finance committee.

The House finance committee reported favorably the bill to compensate the heirs of J. J. Moran in the sum of \$10,000 for services rendered the State in prosecuting certain claims against the government. The bill has passed the Senate.

Mr. Smith introduced a bill in the House providing for the establishment of a branch normal school at Berryville.

A local oyster bill was reported adversely, but it is understood that a substitute bill will be prepared covering the same ground but without the objections to the bill reported unfavorably. The bill is entitled "a bill to confirm certain rights of oyster planters in Curriam and Nominai bay."

The journal of Thursday was dispensed with, and the bill introduced.

The stock law bill, and a bill amending the pension law, were passed by.

The adjournment of the Campbell case until February 10 gives the House and the committee uninterrupted use of the hall for more than two weeks.

The child labor bill was again heard by the Senate committee on general laws yesterday, and several speeches were made in regard to the measure. It is still pending, and it may be some time before it is disposed of. There are a great many members who desire to be heard on the measure.

Mr. Boaz, chairman of the finance committee of the House, is preparing a high license liquor bill for the State at large. The bill is not intended particularly as a temperance measure, but to increase the income of the State. State licenses will be placed at \$1,000 and the barrooms shall not be greater in number than 1 to 1,000 of population. A bill of this character coming from such a source will naturally command the serious attention of the legislature.

A bill which was introduced in the Senate and favorably considered yesterday by the committee on roads provides that any telegraph company may be allowed to place its poles and wires along the right of way of the railroads of the state. Yesterday the bill received generous treatment. The further hearing was postponed to give the Norfolk and Western attorney a hearing as to the amendment.

The best-informed men point out the fact that the Norfolk and Western and the Chesapeake and Ohio are practically under direction of the Pennsylvania management, and that this is a move for a broad advancement of the Postal's interests begun by the adoption of the system on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE CAMPBELL CASE.

After an hour's session yesterday in Richmond the Campbell investigation was adjourned until February 10th, in order to give the defense an opportunity to prepare to meet the charges made.

The Secret Brier road matter was the feature of the day. John L. Lee, attorney of Lynchburg, who was formerly commonwealth's attorney of Ansel county, when asked as to his relations with Judge Campbell, stated that he was forced to shoot and kill Judge Campbell's father, and was immediately acquitted by a court and jury whose standing had never been questioned; that for months after that and Judge Campbell did not speak, but that one day Campbell extended his hand and said he did not blame Lee for what he had done, and since that day they had been friendly in a way.

Mr. Lee testified as to his knowledge of the Sweet Brier road case, and said that when the board appointed by Judge Campbell to select a route refused to recommend the road to go through the land in which he was interested he discharged all of them except Mr. Caffey, who was favorable to it, and appointed other of his own selection.

Messrs. Richardson and Stinitz, supervisors of Ansel, stated in effect that Judge Campbell threatened that if they did not recommend the road they need not expect to get any favors from his court.

Several others were examined, and Thomas Whitehead was recalled to testify as to the whisky cases. The chief point brought out was the fact that at the time Judge Campbell sent the negro Rose to Day's place to get whisky in a jug Day was selling without any license, and that, though Day's more recent license had expired, he was continuing to sell in that local option district.

The Market.

Georgetown, Jan. 24.—Wheat 75c82.

A Scientific Discovery.

Kodol does for the stomach that which it is unable to do for itself, even when but slightly disordered or overloaded. Kodol supplies the natural juices of digestion and does the work of the stomach, relaxing the nervous tension, while the inflamed muscles of that organ are allowed to rest and heal. Kodol digests what you eat and enables the stomach and digestive organs to transform all food into rich, red blood. For sale by E. S. Leadbeater & Sons.

Terrible plagues, those itching, pestering diseases of the skin. Put an end to misery. Doan's Ointment cures. At any drug store.

DIED.

Suddenly on January 22, 1903, CHARLES A. WARD, son of Alice Ward Gahan, in the twenty-first year of his age. Funeral Sunday, January 25, at 3 p. m., from his late residence, 1005 Gibson street. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Richmond.

(Special dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.)

Richmond, Va., Jan. 24.—Mr. R. E. Lee offered in the House today a reapportionment bill, re-enacting the present law and making no change in congressional districts.

A bill fixing the salaries of State officers was reported to the House and given its first reading.

Mr. Opie offered a bill in the Senate appropriating \$1,000 for the enforcement of the Glass pure food law.

A bill was offered by Mr. Bruce to reenact the Wharton insurance law to prevent combinations of fire insurance companies in order to make rates.

The Venezuelan Imbroglio.

London Jan. 24.—Diplomatists, speaking of the action of Germany in Venezuela as a general thing, believe there is nothing for England to do in the matter but "grin and bear it." At the present state of events, they say, nothing is possible beyond a pacific remonstrance with Germany for her actions and these are not sufficient to form an excuse for England breaking with her ally. The only contingency which would allow of such a break, it is pointed out, would be the actual threatening of war between America and Germany, in which case England could gracefully withdraw on the ground that such action was not contemplated when the original agreement was made. The papers continue to criticize Germany and Lord Lansdowne severely. The Evening Star says: "We are ashamed of this ally of ours, whose shells slaughter children. We dread the disaster into which the German emperor is dragging us. He is acting like a madman with a lighted torch in a powder magazine." The Liverpool Post says Germany's actions are entirely contrary to British ideas of what is reasonable and honorable. Lord Lansdowne's illness, it is generally believed, is due largely to chagrin over what is termed her blunder in allying England with Germany in the effort to settle the Venezuelan dispute.

Berlin, Jan. 24.—The German papers are saying as little as possible regarding the bombardment of Fort San Carlos by the German cruisers. As a general thing they doubt the accuracy of the American reports of the affair and claim that Germany is grossly misunderstood.

Rome, Jan. 24.—The Agenzia Italia today issued the following semi-official statement regarding the attitude of the nations in the Venezuelan trouble: "Contrary to Germany's attitude, England and Italy from the first, have been disposed to accept satisfactory guarantees from Venezuela without demanding immediate payment."

Fifty-Seventh Congress.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.

SENATE.

Immediately after the opening of the Senate this morning Mr. Quay moved that when adjournment be taken today it be until 11 o'clock Monday.

Mr. Hale protested. He declared that the conditions of public business did not warrant such early meetings.

Mr. Quay raised the point that debate was not in order. The chair sustained the objection.

Mr. Quay then began a statement. "Debate is not in order," firmly announced the chair.

Mr. Quay declared that the Senator from Maine had misinterpreted his remarks. He merely wished to expedite public business. He would withdraw his motion for the present.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was reported.

Mr. Hale gave notice that he would move on Monday, to take it up that day.

The committee on naval affairs, was instructed to investigate and report whether vessels of war could not be so constructed as to permit the use of oil, other than naphtha and gasoline, as fuel.

Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Marconi "for his service to mankind in inventing and putting into successful operation his trans-Atlantic wireless telegraphic system." It was referred to the proper committee.

The omnibus statehood bill was then taken up at the conclusion of the routine business, here being no objection.

Mr. Quay then permitted the consideration of a number of private bills.

Among the bills passed were the following: To promote the efficiency of the Philippine constabulary; authorizing the incorporation of the Association of Military Surgeons, and the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the marking of certain graves of the Confederate soldiers and sailors.

Mr. Burnham, who had the floor on the statehood bill, gave way to Mr. Spooner to defend the attitude of the administration in reference to the Indianola (Miss.) postoffice case. He paid his respects to Mr. Quay by declaring that he did not believe he was burdened with any keen desire to push consideration of the statehood bill.

"We'll remedy that on Monday," remarked Mr. Quay. "Well, maybe you will," sharply responded Mr. Spooner. In speaking of the Indianola case Mr. Spooner emphatically declared that the colored postmistress desired to serve out her term of office but that a lawless element has forced her "voluntary resignation."

HOUSE.

Consideration was given the agricultural appropriation bill in committee of the whole. The bill carries \$5,288,860; an increase of \$29,900 over the appropriation for this year.

Mr. Wadsworth outlined the provisions of the bill.

TRANSPORT REPORTED LOST.—An unconfirmed rumor was current among shipping men in Seattle, Wash., Thursday night to the effect that the transport Dix had gone down this side of Yokohama with all on board. No details were given, and it was impossible to locate any credible origin of the story, Maj. G. S. Bingham, of the quartermaster's department, said yesterday that he had received no word of the wreck. The Dix sailed from Seattle December 31, bound for Manila via Nagasaki, with a heavy cargo, consisting of 3,500,000 feet of lumber and 998 tons of forage. Capt. Hopkins is the sailing master, with Capt. Theodore Sternberg, U. S. A., in charge of the vessel. The Dix was acquired by the government during the war with Spain, and is one of the largest freighters owned by the United States. Careful inquiry fails to find the slightest foundation for the rumor that the transport has foundered. The Dix is not due at Nagasaki for two days yet. Maj. Bingham, quartermaster at Seattle, discredits the rumors.

AFTER AGNEW'S SCALP.

There are indications of a revolt in the republican ranks in Virginia within the next few months, which will cast the shadow over the present attempt to overthrow the present "organization." The Richmond Dispatch of today says: "An effort has been carefully planned to have the State chairman come from the Ninth district, and to this end a careful organization has been effected. The men at the head of the movement are among the best-known republicans in the State, and they are all determined to bring about the overthrow of Chairman Agnew."

The chairman of the republican party in Virginia shall come from the Ninth district," and Colonel J. S. Browning, of Pocahontas, last night. "The Ninth is the only republican district in the State; no other approaches it in the strength of the republican vote. We ought to be recognized, and I risk but little in saying that we will be. Watch us, and see the outcome of the fight we will make."

There is no doubt that the Colonel is in dead earnest. Further conversation revealed the fact that he has devoted much time to getting ready for the fray, which has for its object the scalp of Mr. Park Agnew as the head of the present republican machine, and it is also plain that he and those associated with him will get it.

Colonel Browning will almost certainly be the chairman in case he and his friends are successful. He is one of the best-known republicans in the State, and in the Southwest everybody knows and likes the general Colonel. He is a close friend of Congressman Slemmons, and it is pretty safe to assume that the latter is with him in the fight.

President Roosevelt has completely ignored the present organization in Virginia in the matter of making appointments, and listens to Congressmen Slemmons when seeking advice as to applicants to office. In other words, what the Congressmen say regarding republican appointees in Virginia distinctly goes.

There is reason to believe that the President would be glad to see a fighting republican, such as Colonel Browning, at the head of the party in this State. Colonel Browning comes from Tazewell county, which under the new suffrage clause gave Congressman Slemmons last fall a majority over Judge Rhea of 42%.

If there is a new chairman, it is very probable that Colonel Browning will be the man. Is it not thought that the above will cause Mr. Agnew to lose much sleep. The position of chairman of the republican committee of Virginia is a laborious and thankless one and was forced upon Mr. Agnew against his will. It can be said, however, that he has managed the affairs of his party in Virginia as well as any one else could have done and has certainly given the democrats considerable difficulty.

NEGROES AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Some few southern members of Congress who on Thursday night received invitations to the State reception at the White House are much incensed over the fact that among the guests present were several colored persons. Thursday night a colored man, recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia, was invited, including the women of his family. Not only was he invited, but ex-Representative Cheatham, of North Carolina, who was also recorder of deeds in the District, also received an invitation. Cheatham attended with three members of his family. In all there about seven colored guests at the White House reception. During the reception there was some talk in regard to this matter, and it is said that one southern member withdrew, taking his family along.

Yesterday a list of those invited was published, and in this list appeared the name of Senator Tillman, of South Carolina. The Senator appeared very indignant at the use of his name, especially when he heard that there had been colored persons among the guests. He sent for a number of newspaper correspondents for southern papers and made a statement that he felt called upon, under the circumstances, his name having been published as being present at the White House reception, to say that he was not at the White House Thursday night, and added: "I have not been to the White House, nor do I intend to go there this winter, nor will I go there while the present occupant of the White House is President. I do not socially mix with negroes at my home, nor do I intend to do so in Washington. Any southern white man did right in leaving the White House Thursday night when he heard that colored persons were present. I don't see how one could remain. It is like the fly in the milk. If the northern people enjoy it, they are welcome to it, but the southern people won't drink it unless they have to. We are living in a strenuous age and cannot help 'accidents' even in the White House."

Continuing, Senator Tillman said: "I do not blame any southern white man for objecting in this manner to such an attempt at social equality. It is something that no southern white man who is a white man will tolerate. The presence of negroes there might be likened to some flies in a pan of milk. Northern people might like to drink that milk, but southerners won't touch it if they can help it. But we are living in a strenuous age and must be prepared for accident."

Senator Edward W. Carmack, of Tennessee, said:

"My views of this subject are unfit for publication. I cannot say a word."

Senator Edmund W. Pettus, of Alabama, said:

"It was a blunder; a blunder of blunders. No one could be blamed for leaving the White House under such circumstances."

Representative W. W. Kitchin, of North Carolina, said:

"It makes me happy to think that I did not accept the President's invitation to the reception Thursday night. I thought that the criticism he was subjected to when the Booker Washington incident occurred would teach the President a lesson."

Representative S. J. Bowie, of Alabama, said:

"I had no desire to attend the White House reception, on account of the President's proclivities to equalize the negro socially with the whites. I paid to go to the theatre Thursday night rather than go to the White House without expense."

The tugboat Mowee collided with the German warship Albatross off Cuxhaven today, damaging the latter's port bow.

FOREIGN NEWS.

J. A. A. J. Jusserand, the newly appointed French Ambassador at Washington, sailed from Havre for New York aboard the French liner Savoie, today.

A story is being circulated in diplomatic circles in London that the court party, with King Edward at its head, approves of Germany's action in Venezuela, and is anxious to continue the alliance. The story is probably based in the fact that the King has arranged for the celebration of the Kaiser's birthday at Windsor next Tuesday, and he has specially invited the German Ambassador to be present. This is the first time Emperor William's birthday has been specially observed by the English court.

At Southampton between 10 p. m. and noon today the American liner St. Paul shipped 2,500 tons of cargo, 2,000 tons of coal and her provisions for the voyage, embarked 410 passengers and sailed for New York.

The following cable dispatch dated Palermo has been received by Charles Schwab's private secretary in New York city: "Report concerning health here worse, are entirely unfounded. Am better."

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

A report has reached Lincoln, Neb., to the effect that the Union Pacific Overland passenger train collided with a freight train near Gothenburg, Neb., shortly after midnight and that several persons are reported killed.

While descending the stairs of her home in Reading, Pa., at two o'clock this morning, Mrs. Katrina Lupton fell with a lighted lamp. A fire followed and she was burned to death. The other members of the family were awakened in time to save the home.

The tangled web of the election of a Colorado United States Senator showed very little inclination to change today except that the democratic leaders are becoming somewhat worried and are determined to force the election at the earliest possible date.

Telegraphic reports from different Adirondack points, state that the thermometer 33 degrees below zero at Saranac Lake this morning and 36 below at Bloomingdale.

A driving snow storm prevailed in central Kansas today and light snow is falling in other parts of the State as well as in western Missouri.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Richmond Passenger and Power Company vs. Allen. Argued and submitted. Downey vs. Strause & Co., and others. Argued by J. M. Johnson for appellant and by H. B. Caton for appellees and submitted.

Southern Railway company vs. Gregg. Argued by John Janney for appellant and Edward Nichols for appellees and continued until today.

Furst Bros. vs. Banks. Submitted on briefs.

The next cases to be called are William R. Trigg company vs. Lindsey, and Danville railway and Electric company vs. Hodnett, Nos. 48 and 49.

WANTED.

We would like to ask, through the columns of your paper, if there is any person who has used Green's August Flower for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Liver Troubles that has not been cured—and we also mean their results, such as sour stomach, fermentation of food, habitual constiveness, nervous dyspepsia, headaches, despondent feelings, sleeplessness—in fact, any trouble connected with the stomach or liver. This medicine has been sold for many years in all civilized countries, and we wish to correspond with you and send you one of our books free of cost. If you never tried August Flower, try a 25 cent bottle first. We have never known of its failing. If so, something more serious is the matter with you. The 25 cent size has just been introduced this year. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by E. S. Leadbeater